

In the US District Court for the District of Oregon

Benjamin Barber

Cross file in 18CV1870 AC

vs

Case no 16CV 02105 AC

vance, et al

Exhibits

(Attach to Objections to Acostas IF & R would)

1-4 Docket for 18CV00855-AC: Showing multiple parties not wanting to challenge ORS 163.472 and related laws

4 IFF not processed

5 Inmate balance sheet: Showing IFF, placed in prison mailbox on 06/20/18, and paid on 06/21/18 for 18CV00855-AC

6 Washington County time computation: Showing Habeas Corpus and Post Conviction relief will be moot on 12/15/18

7 Jail photocopy request: Jail will not photocopy Habeas Corpus or Post Conviction, to comply with filing requirements

8-9 Washington County will not process Post Conviction Relief

10-11 Appellate PCR Attorney stating Washington County will not issue relief from judgement, and habeas Corpus cannot be used to challenge validity of state statute

12-13 Appellate PCR Attorney informing court relief from judgement has been waiting 60 days

14-24 PCR attempted to file on 10/15/2018

25-26 PCR attorney motion to withdraw Jan 29 2017

27 Interference with access to courts on 02/14/18

28-34 example of "Access to the Court" via lay advocates

35 Copy of Grievance - denial of Legal mail from friend.

36-42 Kopimism Religion and relation to ORS 163.472

43 Acosta refuses to give Judge Simon copy right evidence

44 Cannot get ORS Annotated 31.150 1163.472 or go to law library

Date 11/02/18

Ben Barber

[illegible]

**U.S. District Court
District of Oregon (Portland (3))
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE # 3:18-cv-00855-AC**

Barber et al v. Oregon et al
Assigned to: Magistrate Judge John V. Acosta
Cause: 42:1983 Prisoner Civil Rights

Date Filed: 05/15/2018
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 550 Prisoner: Civil Rights
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

Benjamin Jay Barber

represented by **Benjamin Jay Barber**
17-07936
Washington County Jail
215 SW Adams MS33
Hillsboro, OR 97123-3874
Email:
PRO SE

Plaintiff

Andrew Guy Moret

represented by **Andrew Guy Moret**
15-12458
Washington County Jail
215 SW Adams MS33
Hillsboro, OR 97123-3874
Email:
PRO SE

Plaintiff

Jay David Leatherwood

represented by **Jay David Leatherwood**
18-03978
Washington County Jail
215 SW Adams MS33
Hillsboro, OR 97123-3874
Email:
PRO SE

Plaintiff

Chad Dykehouse

represented by **Chad Dykehouse**
18-06222
Washington County Jail
215 Adams MS33
Hillsboro, OR 97123
Email:
PRO SE

V.

Defendant

Oregon
Attorney General

Defendant

Alabama
Attorney General

Defendant

Arkansas
Attorney General

Defendant

California

Attorney General

Defendant

Colorado

Attorney General

Defendant

Conneticut

Attorney General

Defendant

District of Columbia

Attorney General

Defendant

Florida

Attorney General

Defendant

Illinois

Attorney General

Defendant

Louisiana

Attorney General

Defendant

Maine

Attorney General

Defendant

Minnesota

Attorney General

Defendant

Nevada

Attorney General

Defendant

New Hampshire

Attorney General

Defendant

New Mexico

Attorney General

Defendant

North Carolina

Attorney General

Defendant

North Dakota

Attorney General

Defendant

Oklahoma
Attorney General

Defendant

Pennsylvania
Attorney General

Defendant

Texas
Attorney General

Defendant

Utah
Attorney General

Defendant

Vermont
Attorney General

Defendant

Virginia
Attorney General

Defendant

Washington
Attorney General

Defendant

West Virginia
Attorney General

Defendant

Wisconsin
Attorney General

Email All Attorneys

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
05/15/2018	<u>1</u>	Application for Leave to Proceed IFP. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (joha) (Entered: 05/16/2018)
05/15/2018	<u>2</u>	Complaint. Jury Trial Requested: No. Filed by Andrew Guy Moret, Benjamin Jay Barber, Jay David Leatherwood against All Defendants (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Attachment, # <u>2</u> Civil Cover Sheet). (joha) (Entered: 05/16/2018)
05/15/2018	<u>3</u>	Motion for Appointment of Counsel. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (joha) (Entered: 05/16/2018)
05/16/2018	<u>4</u>	Notice of Case Assignment: This case is assigned to Magistrate Judge John V. Acosta. (joha) (Entered: 05/16/2018)
05/16/2018	<u>5</u>	Clerk's Notice of Mailing to Benjamin Jay Barber, Jay David Leatherwood and Andrew Guy Moret regarding Notice of Case Assignment <u>4</u> . (joha) (Entered: 05/16/2018)
05/22/2018	<u>6</u>	ORDER: The Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis <u>1</u> is DENIED. Plaintiff may file an amended application curing the deficiency within 30 days of the date of this order. The amended application must bear the Civil No. 3:18-cv-00855-AC. Plaintiff

		is advised that failure to file an amended application will result in the dismissal of this proceeding. Signed on 5/22/18 by Judge Marco A. Hernandez. (Mailed order and IFP Application to Benjamin Barber) (Mailed order to other plaintiffs) (dsg) (Entered: 05/24/2018)
05/25/2018	<u>7</u>	Mail Returned – Undeliverable: Case Assignment Notice <u>4</u> sent to Andrew Guy Moret returned as undeliverable. (joha) (Entered: 05/25/2018)
06/04/2018	<u>8</u>	Mail Returned – Undeliverable: Order on motion/application for leave to proceed ifp., <u>6</u> sent to Andrew Guy Moret returned as undeliverable. (kms) (Entered: 06/05/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>9</u>	Amended Complaint. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber, Chad Dykehouse against Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Conneticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>10</u>	Memorandum in Support of Amended Complaint <u>9</u> . Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Amended Complaint, <u>9</u> .) (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>11</u>	Motion for Appointment of Counsel. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>12</u>	Motion to Certify the Class. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>13</u>	Motion to Order Service by US Marshall. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/08/2018	<u>14</u>	Memorandum of law in Support of Plaintiffs Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Proposed Order) (dsg) (Entered: 06/11/2018)
06/26/2018	<u>15</u>	Application for Leave to Proceed IFP. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (dsg) (Entered: 06/27/2018)
06/26/2018	<u>16</u>	Reply to Judge's Order. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Order on motion/application for leave to proceed ifp., <u>6</u> .) (dsg) (Entered: 06/27/2018)
07/13/2018	<u>17</u>	Motion for Leave Amend Complaint. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (dsg) (Entered: 07/16/2018)
07/13/2018	<u>18</u>	Memorandum in Support of Motion to Appoint Counsel <u>11</u> . Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Motion to Appoint Counsel <u>11</u> .) (dsg) (Entered: 07/16/2018)
07/25/2018	<u>19</u>	Memorandum in Support of Motion to Appoint Counsel <u>11</u> . Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Motion to Appoint Counsel <u>11</u> .) (joha) (Entered: 07/25/2018)
07/25/2018	<u>20</u>	Memorandum in Support of Class Action Certification <u>12</u> . Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Motion to Certify Class <u>12</u> .) (joha) (Entered: 07/25/2018)
08/08/2018	<u>21</u>	Memorandum in Support of Motion to Appoint Counsel. Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (Related document(s): Motion to Appoint Counsel <u>11</u> .) (rs) (Entered: 08/09/2018)
08/08/2018	<u>22</u>	Motion to Compel Service by U.S. Marshal's Office Filed by Benjamin Jay Barber. (rs) (Entered: 08/14/2018)

Resident Account Summary

Transactions from 03/18/2018 to 09/18/2018

12:29:54 PM			Aggregate			
7/20/2018 12:29:13 PM	Copy Charge	29 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	\$3.30	\$0.00	\$139.64
7/20/2018 12:28:07 PM	Copy Charge	72 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	\$7.60	\$0.00	\$136.34
7/18/2018 6:45:03 AM	Indigent Commissary Purchase	Indigent Charge for Order 100006753	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.97	\$0.00	\$128.74
7/16/2018 10:06:28 AM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to Oregon Supreme Court 14.45ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$6.70	\$0.00	\$125.77
7/16/2018 10:03:32 AM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to Sheriff Pat Garrett 11.40ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$3.31	\$0.00	\$119.07
7/16/2018 10:01:11 AM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to Oregon Attorney General 2.50ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$1.42	\$0.00	\$115.76
7/13/2018 9:21:50 AM	Copy Charge	55 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	\$5.90	\$0.00	\$114.34
7/11/2018 6:19:27 AM	Indigent Commissary Purchase	Indigent Charge for Order 100006215	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.93	\$0.00	\$108.44
7/9/2018 9:16:04 AM	Copy Charge	192 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	\$19.60	\$0.00	\$105.51
7/3/2018 6:59:34 AM	Indigent Commissary Purchase	Indigent Charge for Order 100006142	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.97	\$0.00	\$85.91
6/27/2018 7:01:31 AM	Indigent Commissary Purchase	Indigent Charge for Order 100005798	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.97	\$0.00	\$82.94
6/21/2018 3:32:22 PM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to United States Courthouse 9.55ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.89	\$0.00	\$79.97
6/20/2018 8:44:40 AM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to Attorney General 10.30ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$3.10	\$0.00	\$77.08
6/20/2018 8:43:46 AM	Postage Charge	Manila Envelope to Oregon Supreme Court 10.45ozs	Receivable Aggregate	\$3.10	\$0.00	\$73.98
6/20/2018 6:40:24 AM	Indigent Commissary Purchase	Indigent Charge for Order 100005332	Receivable Aggregate	\$2.97	\$0.00	\$70.88
6/18/2018 8:49:19 AM	Copy Charge	252 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	\$25.60	\$0.00	\$67.91
6/18/2018 8:47:45 AM	Pay: Copies Charge	Pay: 6/18/2018 10:47:45 AM - Copy Charge - 16 Pages	Trust	(\$1.58)	\$0.00	\$42.31
6/18/2018 8:47:45 AM	Pay: Copies Charge	Pay: 6/18/2018 10:47:45 AM - Copy Charge - 16 Pages	Receivable Aggregate	(\$1.58)	\$1.58	\$42.31

Habeas
CorpusIFP
18CV00555Habeas
Corpus

W
A33



Washington County Jail Time Computation Report

Date: **10/24/2018**

Booking Number: **1707936**

This has been completed for: **BARBER, BENJAMIN JAY**

Case Number: **16CR46339**

Charge: **PROBATION VIOLATION**

Count #: 3

Orig Charge: UNLAW DISSEMINATION OF INTIMATE
IMAGE MISD

Credit for Time Served:

Mandatory Release Date: **04/13/2019**

Sentence date plus sentence minus credit in pretrial status.

Good Time Credit: **72 Eligible Per Judge's Order**

(See Inmate Manual for credit ranges. A jail command officer may take away days with a disciplinary sanction.)

Consecutive to Charge # 1

*Scheduled Release Date: **01/31/2019**

(Any good-time credit is subtracted but no work credit is applied.)

* Add Credits for:

Programs 47 Credit stopped

Work credit adjustments are made only when the inmate satisfactorily works as an inmate worker, completes a qualifying program activity, is at the Community Correction Center (CCC) in a credit-eligible capacity, or successfully completes electronic home detention (EHD) if it is not a condition of a pretrial release agreement. Work credits cannot be taken away once earned.

THESE CREDITS ARE PRECALCULATED AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

*Earliest Projected Scheduled Release Date: **12/15/2018**

Based on the minimum number of work credits that can be earned. (See Inmate Manual for credit ranges.) Additional credit of more than 1 for 30 days is subject to jail staff approval.

**All types of scheduled release dates are projected. They can change anytime based on the inmate's behavior and involvement in work-credit qualifying activities.*

PHOTOCOPY REQUEST

For jail staff to make a photocopy for you, you must have a legitimate need for the copy and you must not have other means to make a copy, such as making a copy by hand or mailing the material out to have someone make a copy for you. Jail staff may not approve a request for photocopies. If the request is for a copy of legal reference materials that you can read and even copy by hand, your request normally will not be approved.

The jail will charge you the same fee as the public pays for a County staff member to make photocopies of materials (other than inmate records or criminal reports). The fee is \$0.50 for the first page and \$0.10 for each additional page. (Inmate records and criminal reports have a different fee, which is higher and cannot be requested using this form.) You must have sufficient funds in your account to pay the fee; a jail command officer may make exceptions for an indigent inmate who needs copies of legal materials. Jail staff will deduct the money from your inmate account no matter your status.

You must send requests for copies to the Jail Administration office. You must provide the information listed below. If there is any information missing, staff will not approve the request.

Name: Benjamin Barber

JID #: 7883170 Booking # 17-07936 Pod 8 Account Balance: _____

What do you want copied? A class action habeas corpus with 45 computer printed pages including Habeas Corpus Forms; Informa Paperis; Inmate balance

Number of Pages: 140 Number of Copies _____

Staff Use Only: Total Number of Pages: _____

Why do you want it copied? _____

To be released from unlawful incarceration challenging the constitutionality of ORS 163.472
See Aliv Ashcroft 346 F3d 873, 890 Please return signed this time.

For Legal Materials:

What case? (Give title and number): Benjamin Barber, Jay David Leatherwood, Taycob Patrick Holten vs Pat Bennett

What court are you going through? US District Court of Oregon

What type of matter (appeal, writ, etc.)? writ of Habeas Corpus

Are you represented by counsel? (Circle one) Yes ☐ No ☒

X Ben Barber
Inmate Signature

09-25-18
Date

Staff Use Only

First page	\$ 0.50
Add'l pages _____ X \$0.10 =	_____
Total cost	\$ _____

Pod Deputy: Send to Jail Administration

Jail Command Officer Response: ☐ Approved ☒ Not Approved

Your request is denied. You do not have money on your account.
Your request also contains legal paperwork for other inmates.
You cannot make copies of other inmates paperwork.

SBrown E4340 9/28/18
Signature / DPSST # / Date

WASHINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

150 N. 1st Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97124
(503) 846-8888
(503) 846-4863 TTY
For ADA accommodations, call (503) 846-8767

October 23, 2018

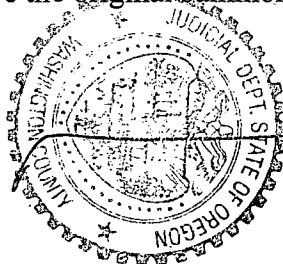
Benjamin Barber
Booking #1707936
215 SW Adams MS 35
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Re: Attached motion

The attached documents are being returned to you for the following reason(s):

- ☐ No filing fee enclosed. Please resubmit with \$_____.
- ☐ Incorrect filing fee. Please resubmit with \$_____.
- ☐ Signature missing on check.
- ☐ Incorrect payee - should be STATE OF OREGON.
- ☐ Personal checks are not accepted.
- ☐ Pleading must be on 8 ½ " x 11" paper.
- ☐ Incorrect case number.
- ☒ **Case number missing.**
- ☐ Not a Washington County Court case number.
- ☐ A Petition for Removal to the US District Court has been filed in this case. All further pleadings must be filed with the US District Court.
- ☐ The Return; proof of service is not an original document.
- ☐ The Return; proof of service does not have the original summons attached.
- ☐ Other:

TLK



WASHINGTON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

150 N. 1st Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97124
(503) 846-8888
(503) 846-4863 TTY
For ADA accommodations, call (503) 846-8767

October 23, 2018

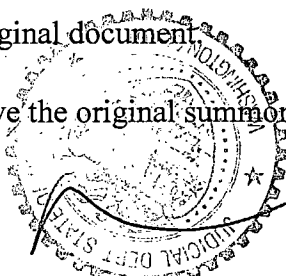
Benjamin Barber
Booking #1707936
215 SW Adams MS 35
Hillsboro, OR 97123

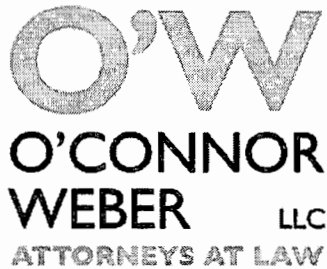
Re: Attached petition for PCR

The attached documents are being returned to you for the following reason(s):

- ☒ **No filing fee enclosed. Please resubmit with \$265.00. A PCR case may be filed by only 1 petitioner and signed by that petitioner.**
- ☐ Incorrect filing fee. Please resubmit with \$_____.
- ☐ Signature missing on check.
- ☐ Incorrect payee - should be STATE OF OREGON.
- ☐ Personal checks are not accepted.
- ☐ Pleading must be on 8 ½ " x 11" paper.
- ☐ Incorrect case number.
- ☐ Case number missing.
- ☐ Not a Washington County Court case number.
- ☐ A Petition for Removal to the US District Court has been filed in this case. All further pleadings must be filed with the US District Court.
- ☐ The Return; proof of service is not an original document.
- ☐ The Return; proof of service does not have the original summons attached.
- ☐ Other:

TLK





1500 SW First Avenue, Suite 1090
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: 503-226-0923
<http://oconnorweber.com>

October 10, 2018

Benjamin Barber, SID# 17474177
Booking #17-07936
215 SW Adams St MS-33
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Re: Habeas Appeal
Washington County Case No. 18CV21272
Court of Appeals Case No. A168163

Mr. Barber:

I am writing in response to two postcards I recently received from you. It is my understanding that the post-cards relate to the post-conviction case that I represent you in as opposed to the habeas case. That status of your post-conviction case is that it will have been 60 days that the rule 71 motion that I filed has been pending on the Washington County Circuit Court. Previously, I informed that court that your appeal is being held in abeyance pending the trial court's decision on the rule 71 motion. This Saturday, will be the 60th day that the motion has been pending. I have drafted a notice to the court pursuant to UTCR 2.030 that I intend to file this Friday – if the trial court has not ruled on the motion by then.

To be clear, if the motion is granted then the court will hopefully provide you with substitute counsel so that you can litigate the merits of your claims. You can try to file a successive petition now, but the court will charge you a filing fee for a successive petition. As compared to if the court grants your rule 71 motion you have already paid a filing fee in that case.

With regard to the habeas case that I have been appointed to represent you on. I have now had a chance to review the petition that you filed and the judgment (there is no transcript and I don't yet have the trial court file). Based on my review of those two documents it appears that you are seeking relief based on your conclusion that ORS 163.472 is unconstitutional. Assuming for the sake of argument that you are correct and ORS 163.472 is constitutional, that is not a state habeas claim, rather, that is a claim that could only be raised in post-conviction proceedings. State habeas relief is only for two purposes, if you are being unlawfully held in custody or if the conditions of your confinement violate the state or federal constitutions. In contrast ORS 138.530 sets out the types of claims that may be raised in post-conviction relief. A claim that the a statute is unconstitutional would likely fall under ORS 138.530(1)(a) or subsection (d) ("Unconstitutionality of the statute making criminal the acts for which petitioner was convicted."). In short, based on what I know now, it appears that the trial court correctly dismissed your habeas petition without prejudice. Put differently, I have not as yet identified any potentially meritorious

issue to appeal in the habeas case. I will let you know of my final assessment once I obtain a copy of the trial court file.

Sincerely,

S/ Jason Weber

Jason Weber

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

BENJAMIN BARBER, aka Benjamin Jay Barber,	Washington County Circuit Court Case No. 17CV44670
Petitioner,	CA-A167498
v.	Notice to Court
PAT GARRETT, Sheriff, Washington County,	
Defendant.	

NOTICE TO COURT

Pursuant to Uniform Trial Court Rule (UTC R) 2.030, I am writing to inform this court that the joint rule 71 motion filed on August 13, 2018, will have been pending for 60 days as of Saturday, October 13, 2018. UTC R 2.030 provides in part: "(1) If any judge shall have any matter under advisement for a period of more than 60 days, it shall be the duty of all parties to call the matter to the court's attention forthwith, in writing."

DATED October 12, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jason Weber

Jason Weber, OSB No. 054109
O'Connor Weber LLC
1500 SW 1st Avenue, Suite 1090
Portland, OR 97201
jason@oconnorweber.com
(503) 226-0923
Attorney for Petitioner
Benjamin Barber, a.k.a.
Benjamin Jay Barber

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on October 12, 2018, I electronically filed and served via U.S. Mail the foregoing Notice to Court hereto by addressed to the following:

Ms. Rayney Meisel	Washington County Circuit Court
Washington County DA's Office	150 N 1st Avenue MS37
150 N 1st Ave Ste 300 MS40	Hillsboro, OR 97124
Hillsboro OR 97124	

Benjamin Barber, a.k.a. Benjamin Jay Barber
SID #17474177
Washington County Jail
215 SW Adams MS 33
Hillsboro, OR 97123

DATED October 12, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jason Weber

Jason Weber, OSB No. 054109
O'Connor Weber LLC
1500 SW 1st Avenue, Suite 1090
Portland, OR 97201
jason@oconnorweber.com
(503) 226-0923
Attorney for Petitioner
Benjamin Barber, a.k.a.
Benjamin Jay Barber

In the Circuit Court of Oregon for the County of Washington

In the matter of

Benjamin Barber

Caseno

Jay David Leatherwood

Jaycob Patrick Holton
Petitioners

Petition for Post Conviction Relief

VS

ORS 138.510 - ORS 138.680

Pat Garrett, Sheriff
Defendant

2

1

Comes now the petitioners, pro-se, to petition this Court for post conviction relief pursuant to ORS 138.510 et seq., to be released from imprisonment and confinement and to expunge their conviction from their criminal record.

2

Petitioners have all been convicted of statute ORS 163.472 which is an unconstitutional statute violating the first amendment of the US Constitution, and preempted by 17 USC § 301 of the Copyright act and 47 USC § 230 of the Communications decency act. "Any content or viewpoint based restriction of speech is presumptively invalid, and the government bears the burden to rebut the presumption" United States v. Playboy 529 US 803, 817.

3

Either the images are provided by another person, and 47 USC § 230 provides immunity, and for the person who took the picture, ORS 163.472 creates equivalent rights to those under copyright under 17 USC § 301. Or the images belong to the plaintiff, and they are immune under 17 USC § 201, and the government is still creating rights equivalent to Copyright under 17 USC § 301. In addition to violating the first amendment in any case.

PAGE 1

Petitioners are imprisoned by virtue of a judgment and sentence in the Washington County circuit court.

(i) The state of Oregon vs Benjamin Barber
 Case no 16CR46839 on November 9th 2016 by Judge Roberts
 (ii) The state of Oregon vs Jay David Leatherwood
 Case no 16CR 50631 on October 26th 2016 by Judge Erwin
 (iii) The state of Oregon vs Jacob Patrick Holten
 Case no 18CR44240 on July 17th by Judge Hunsaker
 where the petitioners were sentenced to a period of
 (i) 6 months of jail and 4 years of probation
 (ii) 6 months of jail and 3 years of probation
 (iii) 6 months of jail no probation

Retterer Barber filed a post conviction relief 17cv44670 and was initially represented by Joe Weiner, who filed a motion to withdraw as counsel for a conflict of interest, before this court granted a motion to dismiss. The case was appealed to the Oregon Court of Appeals, in case no A167498 where the court of appeals commissioner said the dismissal was without prejudice because petitioner was not at the hearing and was not represented by counsel. Barber and Leatherwood filed a post conviction relief 18cv14484, however Judge Erwin said it was not properly before the court because of the current appeal in A167498. Therefore petitioners have not had a chance to have the case judged on its merits and have not had a chance to complete discovery, and the petition should be reviewed de novo by the court.

6

MR Barber was represented at trial by Cameron Taylor
MR Leatherwood was represented at trial by Ted Occialino
MR Holton was represented at trial by Cassidy Rice.
Cameron Taylor, Ted Occialino, Cassidy Rice are all
employed by Metropolitan Public defenders
MR Barber was represented by Ton Weiner at PCR

7

MR Barber was convicted after a jury trial after a
breakdown in attorney client relationship, Leatherwood
took an unintelligent plea, Holten took an illusory and
unintelligent plea and filed a motion of arrest judgement

8

At the present time petitioners are unable to retain
Counsel or pay the filing fee and seek a deferral or
waiver of the filing fees.

9

The petition is timely because it is being entered within
2 years of the date of the judgement in trial court.

10.

The petitioner believes that the Conviction, sentence,
and the proceedings described above was, and is,
illegal, and they were denied their rights under ORS
138.530, based on the following claims for relief.

11

First claim for relief: ORS 163.472 violates the 1st
Amendment to the US Constitution, and Article 1 section 8
of the Oregon Constitution because it is a content and
view point based restriction of speech and prior restraint.

PAGE 3

12

Second claim for relief: ORS 163.472 is impermissibly vague and overbroad as to its application, because it impermissibly chills protected speech and is applied on an ad hoc basis

13

Third claim for relief ORS 163.472 violates Article VI cl 2 of the US Constitution, because Congress explicitly and completely preempted it with 17 USC § 201(c), 301(c) and 47 USC § 230

14

Fourth claim for relief: ORS 163.472 violates the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment, because it applies a strict liability or a "reasonable person" scienter or mens rea

15

Fifth claim for relief: ORS 163.472 violates Article 1 section 8 cl 2 the commerce clause, by regulating and burdening interstate commerce where Congress has acted

16

Sixth claim for relief: ORS 163.472 violates the taking clause of the 5th Amendment of the US Constitution, And Article 1 section 16 of the Oregon Constitution, by taking intellectual property recognized under national and international law, from the author and gives it to another person

17

Seventh claim for relief: ORS 163.472 violates the Contract Clause of Article 1 Section 11 of the US Constitution and Article 1 section 11 of the Oregon Constitution, Because the language of "does not Consent" in the statute Supersedes a Contract or a promise made previously by the victim

18

PAGE 4

Eighth Claim for relief: The indictments violated the 6th Amendment by being unconstitutionally vague, and they did not establish proper venue of the trial. Because the probable cause affidavits purjured the site of the crime as the victims address, presumably where the victim was "harassed, humiliated, or injured" and not where the crime was committed by the defendant. Moreover the indictment did not state the time, place, or why the defendant was not subject to an exception in the statute, or how he "should have known" the victim "does not consent".

19

Ninth claim for relief: Ineffective assistance of Counsel which was objectively negligent and prejudiced the defendants and did not follow clients trial strategy

20

Tenth Claim for relief: Leatherwood and Holten took an unintelligent plea due to ineffective assistance of Counsel.

21

Eleventh claim for relief: violation of the due process rights under Brady v. Maryland under the 14th Amendment due to purjured probable cause affidavit as to the location.

22

Twelfth claim for relief: Conviction is void because of the "fair notice" provisions of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. Because Barber's victim consented by contract and also disseminated the images. Holten's victim also disseminated intimate images under contract with pornhub with him, and Leatherwood's victim disseminated intimate images of him during the incident.

PAGE 5

Sixteenth claim for relief: violations of Barber's due process rights under the 14th Amendment, where the jury instructions had a burden shifting "reasonable person" standard, and did not include the exception to the statute that he would have argued for.

26

Fifteenth claim for relief: violations of Barber's procedural due process rights under the 14th Amendment, where victim's attorney filed an objection to the defendant's denier, and was not a party to the litigation, and had a conflict of interest, and did not have the duties of a prosecutor to disclose exculpatory evidence, and who contradicted her objections on the constitutionality with her own reasons.

25

Fourteenth claim for relief: violation of Barber's rights under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment pursuant to Brady v. Maryland. The prosecution failed to disclose exculpatory evidence from the search warrant, and the detective interfered about the evidence under oath.

24

Thirteenth claim for relief: violation of defendant's 14th Amendment Equal protection clause rights, and their rights under Article 2, Sections 20 and 46 of the Oregon Constitution, due to selective prosecution. Where Barber and also Leathemwood are also victims of ORS 163.472, and the prosecutor also knew this and did not prosecute. Moreover the genesis of the statute by Ellen Rosenblum was made to remedy the effects on women.

23

27

Seventeenth claim for relief: violation of Barber's due process rights, where he attempted to file a motion to arrest judgement, motion to acquit, and motion to remove, and the motions were not preserved for the record.

28

Eighteenth claim for relief: violation of Barber's due process rights, where the DA had argued in demurrer that ORS 163.472 did not apply to Public figures whose lives are thoroughly investigated by others, or people who consensually share nude images to anonymous third parties in sexual solicitations, and where such evidence was authenticated on the record.

29

Nineteenth claim for relief: violation of Barber's due process rights, where Barber sent to the arresting officer evidence which was exculpatory, including a contract where the victim consents to transparency, and allow others to access information about our social interactions, and where he had shown that the victim lied about such agreement, and such evidence was not disclosed to the Court.

30

Twentieth claim for relief: victims purjured DMCA claim to be the copyright owner, cannot be the sole method to "reasonably know" victim does not consent due to in pari delicto. Such representation was made "under the penalty of perjury" and victim can't benefit from unlawful behavior, it also violates Barber's 14th Amendment rights to be held only when guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

31

Twenty first claim for relief: "Newly Dislosed evidence. Barber had evidence he wanted to disclose to the Court and provided to his attorney the DA, and the Court. However the evidence was not entered into the record nor considered because it was represented by Council.

32

Twenty second claim for relief: Brady violation by the prosscution asking the trial Court judge to destroy all computers and online accounts, in response to a 42 USC § 1983 lawsuit in federal Court, where prosecution know there was exculpatory evidence on those systems

33

Twenty third claim for relief: Barber filed a notice to remove to federal court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction 17 USC § 301 Trial Court impermissibly continued despite filing this notice, therefore judgement is void or Coram non JUDGE.

34

Twenty fourth claim for relief: Brady violation where Barber's arresting officer lied about not reading defendant's emails to him with exculpatory evidence, and waited 17 days to write a report not reflective of the conversation he had, and claiming he needed "special equipment" to record a phone call, when he used an android smart phone

35

Twenty fifth claim for relief: "Albino Poet" has educational, scientific, or medical purpose, where it was deposited with the Brantigan library at the university of washington New media department.

PAGES

36

Twenty Sixth claim for relief: Disclosure served the public interest, where people from Europe were investigating Barber - a quasi public figure according to the Oregonian website, and victim gave them the pornography to coerce Barber with, and victim admits she falsely accused Barber of rape, after asking him to partake in her rape and BDSM fantasies recorded in the images

37

Twenty seventh claim for relief: District Attorney prejudiced the jury in closing arguments, by claiming that Barber's videos in question would appear next to child porn, and that it would affect her as a teacher, where there was no evidence that "pornhub" has any child porn.

38

Twenty Eighth claim for relief: Court had no personal jurisdiction, where the events took place in Multnomah County, and the state's investigator and peace officer stated that the events took place in Multnomah County, therefore the judgement is void

39

Twenty Ninth Claim for relief: Images were disclosed because Barber could not afford to host them on a private server and he had dropped and broke his external hard drive

40

where the plaintiffs seek to have their convictions reversed and all records of their arrest and conviction expunged

Date

PAGE 9

[Signature]
Ben Barber

In the Circuit Court of Oregon for the County of Washington

Benjamin Bower

Benjamin Bower

Case no

Benjamin Bower

Motion to Remove to Federal Court

us

Removal to District Court, Oregon

Benjamin Bower

Church of Christ 417 P.2d 993

Petitioner move to remove this action to federal court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1). Petitioner Benjamin Bower provided a notice of removal to federal court, subsequently the notifying intent to remove to federal court. Subsequently the Oregon appellate court ruled petitioner the denial was without prejudice, and the petitioner and defendant jointly filed a motion for relief from judgment, but court has not acted on it. 12 months. The hereby filing of post-judgment requires a new petition be filed, and the petitioner notifies the court that when removed. That the court may go forward. Oregon v. Zipes 100 U.S. 313

disputes over ownership, use, or distribution of proprietary information and images are properly realm of federal copyright law." College of Charleston Found v. Nam 515 F. Supp. 2d 307

state law claims that are completely preempted by 17 U.S.C. § 301 may be converted into federal claims: such conversion may occur in removal actions as well as remand actions.

Tech Based Solutions Inc v Electronics College Inc 168 F. Supp. 2d 775

See also Chiswick v. Corp v Software AG 691 F.3d 700, 700

Pacific v. Pacific 550 S.W.2d 1134 225 232-233

Date

Ben Bower

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

BENJAMIN BARBER,
Petitioner,
vs.
PAT GARRETT,
Defendant.

Case No.: 17CV44670

DECLARATION OF JON WEINER IN
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO EXTEND
TIME TO FILE FIRST AMENDED
PETITION

Pursuant to ORCP 1E, I, Jon H. Weiner, do hereby declare as follows:

1. I am the attorney assigned by this office to represent petitioner Benjamin Barber in the above-entitled post-conviction proceeding. Our firm was appointed to this case on or around October 20, 2017.

2. I had submitted to the court on January 29, 2017 a Motion to Withdraw as Counsel for Peitioner in this case. The court has informed my staff on February 8, 2018 that a hearing will be set regarding this motion.

3. Based upon the foregoing, we request an extension of 60 days in which to file the First Amended Petition for Post-Conviction Relief.

4. We have conferred with Rayney Meisel, counsel for defendant, who advised that there are no objections to this motion.

//

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1 – DECLARATION OF JON WEINER IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO EXTEND TIME RE: FIRST AMENDED
PETITION

LAW OFFICE OF JON WEINER
Attorneys at Law
1415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97301
Tel. (503) 399-7001
Fax (503) 399-0745

1 I hereby declare that the above statement is true to the best of my
2 knowledge and belief, and that I understand it is made for use as evidence in
3 court and is subject to penalty of perjury.

4 Dated this 8th day of February 2018

5
6 /s/ Jon Weiner

JON H. WEINER, OSB #993944
jweiner@nw-attorneys.com
Attorney for Petitioner

Washington County Jail

INFORMAL DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Incident No:	Category:	Type:	DateTime:	Location:	Created By:
180000947	INFORMAL	DISCIPLINARY MISCONDUCT REPORT	02/14/2018 15:33	JL-P4-07	50213
Name:		BkgNo:	Inmate Loc:	Classification:	
BARBER, BENJAMIN JAY		1707936	JL-P4-07	1MIN	

Remarks: *In the medical unit which is locked but also used by others*
 You allowed Per Sgt. Iverson 4 inches of legal paperwork in your cell. You are refusing to allow the paperwork to be removed and placed in area that you will have access too. You are refusing a order by me. You will have a 24 hour lockdown and if further issues arise you will be written up formally.

When I ask and get permission to use the medical unit by a deputy who may be too busy to leave me alone with needles and medicine.

Repeated Informal Discipline Action:

Any inmate who receives three (3) or more Informal Disciplinary Actions within a thirty (30) day period may be subject to a Formal Disciplinary Report. If found guilty of violating WCJ-020.01 (Repeated Informal Discipline Sanctions) the inmate may be placed on Disciplinary Segregation and/or lose certain privileges as explain in the Inmate Manual.

It is your responsibility to read and adhere to the rule of the Washington County Jail as explained in the Inmate Manual or given to you by jail staff. It is not a valid defense if you were unaware of the jail rules. Additional information about the disciplinary process is available in the Inmate Manual.

VIOLATIONS

No:	Violation:	Description:
1	WCJ-004.02	Disobedience of Staff Order

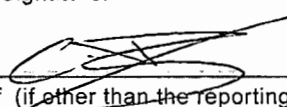
SANCTIONS

Sanction:	SANCTION		SUSPENDED		IMPOSED		BRP Days*	Start Date Time:	End Date Time:
	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours			
Cell Restriction	0	24	0	0	0	24	30	02/14/2018 15:33	02/15/2018 15:33

*** Behavior Review Period:**

One or more of the sanctions imposed contains a portion of time which is suspended. As a result of receiving time off your sanction you will automatically be placed on a Behavior Review Period (BRP). If during the BRP you are found in violation of any rules, any or all suspended time can be re-imposed in conjunction with any new violations incurred.

STAFF

Issuing Staff:	Signature:	Staff-ID:	Date / Time:
C. Ingram		50213	02/14/2018 15:36
INMATE SERVED: <input type="checkbox"/> By Reporting Staff (if other than the reporting staff, fill in the line below)			Date / Time:
Serving Staff:	Signature:	Staff ID:	Date / Time:

REVIEW STAFF

Notified:	Date / Time:
Sgt. Siemiller	

Endo 7

Dear Ben

I got sent back the mail containing the transhumanist groups I sent earlier last week due to postage, I'm sending it again along with this letter. You had mentioned briefly over the phone that you wanted me to send you something else but I couldn't make out what you were saying and the letter you sent doesn't say what it was.

I'm a bit reluctant to give too much personal information in these letters anymore, apparently someone working in that jail is aware of your /cow/ thread and has been leaking information onto it. Connel's doxx was posted there and now goon also has my address.

Ironically enough ronmartin found shermans dox through Connel's. Sherman hasn't been seen on the mumble since but I could probably find him on IRC. He actually drives a fed van lmao.

Also, I'm not sure if you're aware of this or not but I only recently found this out; VSQ was the one who called the authorities on you. He admitted it himself. Not even sure how he had the information to get you arrested, no one knew where you were and I don't think you mentioned it to anyone.

That thing about having to trade food is pretty rough, I'm sorry to hear that. I would send you some blank postcards but the prison sheet they sent me says that's not allowed. Aside from that, how are the other inmates treating you?

Also, I checked the website recently to see about your release and it still says you're due to get released in a few months. Are you absolutely certain your sentence was increased 3 years? I tried to tell everyone but they don't listen and just keep saying "no stupid he's getting out in a few months"

-lurch

Lewis v. Casey,

518 U.S. 343 (1996)

(a) Bounds did not create an abstract, freestanding right to a law library or legal assistance; rather, the right that Bounds acknowledged was the right of access to the courts. E. g., 430 U. S., at 817, 821, 828. Thus, to establish a *Bounds* violation, the "actual injury" that an inmate must demonstrate is that the alleged shortcomings in the prison library or legal assistance program have hindered, or are presently hindering, his efforts to pursue a nonfrivolous legal claim. This requirement derives ultimately from the doctrine of standing. Although *Bounds* made no mention of an actual injury requirement, it can hardly be thought to have eliminated that constitutional prerequisite. Pp.349-353.

(b) Statements in *Bounds* suggesting that prison authorities must also enable the prisoner to *discover* grievances, and to *litigate effectively* once in court, 430 U. S., at 825-826, and n. 14, have no antecedent in this Court's *pre-Bounds* cases, and are now disclaimed. Moreover, *Bounds* does not guarantee inmates the wherewithal to file any and every type of legal claim, but requires only that they be provided with the tools to attack their sentences, directly or collaterally, and to challenge the conditions of their confinement. Pp. 354-355.

JUSTICE SCALIA delivered the opinion of the Court.

★ In *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U. S. 817 (1977), we held that "the fundamental constitutional right of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers by providing prisoners with adequate law libraries or adequate assistance from persons trained in the law." *Id.*, at 828. Petitioners, who are officials of the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADOC), contend that the United States District Court for the District of Arizona erred in finding them in violation of *Bounds*, and that the court's remedial order exceeded lawful authority.

Having thus found liability, the court appointed a Special Master "to investigate and report about" the appropriate relief—that is (in the court's view), "how best to accomplish the goal of constitutionally adequate inmate access to the courts." App. to Pet. for Cert. 87a. Following eight months of investigation, and some degree of consultation with both parties, the Special Master lodged with the court a proposed permanent injunction, which the court proceeded to adopt, substantially unchanged. The 25-page injunctive order, see *id.*, at 61a-85a, mandated sweeping changes designed to ensure that ADOC would "provide meaningful access to the Courts for all present and future prisoners," *id.*, at 61a. ➔ It specified in minute detail the times that libraries were to be kept open, the number of hours of library use to which each inmate was entitled (10 per week), the minimal educational requirements for prison librarians (a library science degree, law degree, or paralegal degree), the content of a videotaped legal-research course for inmates (to be prepared by persons appointed by the Special Master but funded by ADOC), and similar matters. *Id.*, at 61a, 67a, 71a. The injunction addressed the court's concern for lockdown prisoners by ordering that "ADOC prisoners in all housing areas and custody levels shall be provided regular and comparable visits to the law library," except that such visits "may be postponed on an individual basis because of the prisoner's documented inability to use the law library without creating

See also: *Johnson v. Avery* 393 us 483 (1969)

Florida

Sexual Cyberharassment. Misdemeanor of First Degree, Felony of Third Degree for Second or Subsequent violations. Florida Statute 784.049. [Goes into effect October 1, 2015]

**Office of Attorney General
State of Florida
The Capitol PL-01
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050**

Idaho

Video Voyeurism. Felony. §18-6609, Idaho Code.
**Office of the Attorney General
700 W. Jefferson Street, Suite 210
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0010**

North Carolina

Disclosure of private images, class H felony (Class 1 misdemeanor if under age 18); General
**North Carolina Department of Justice
114 W Edenton St, Raleigh, NC 27603**

Alaska

Harassment in the Second Degree. Alaska Stat. § 11.61.120.
**Alaska Department of Law
1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501**

New Hampshire

Nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images. Felony. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 644:9-a.
**New Hampshire Attorney General
33 Capitol St, Concord, NH 03301**

Oregon

Unlawful Dissemination of an Intimate Image. Class A Misdemeanor, Class C Felony if Recidivist. ORS 161.005.
**Oregon Department of Justice
1162 Court St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-4096**

West Virginia

Nonconsensual disclosure of private intimate images. Misdemeanor. §61-8-28a; Code of West Virginia. Effective July 7, 2017.

**West Virginia Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
P.O. Box 1789,
Charleston, WV 25326**

Wisconsin

Representations Depicting Nudity. §942.09, Code of Wisconsin.
**Attorney General
17 W Main Street
PO Box 7857
Madison, WI 53703-7857**

Vermont

Unlawful Disclosure of Sexually Explicit Images Without Consent. Misdemeanor. Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 2606.
**State of Vermont, Office of the Attorney General.
109 State Street Montpelier, VT 05609-1001.**

Virginia

Unlawful Dissemination or Sale of Images of Another Person. Class 1 Misdemeanor. § 18.2-386.2, Code of Virginia.
**Office of the Attorney General
202 North Ninth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219**

Maryland

Stalking and Harassment. §3-809, Maryland Code.
**Maryland Attorney General
200 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, MD 21202**

Washington

Wrongful distribution of intimate images. Gross Misdemeanor. Title 9A RCW. Effective Date TBD.
**Washington Attorney General
Washington St SE • PO Box 40100 • Olympia,
WA 98504**

General Session Law
Copyright Statutory Law

Delaware

Violation of Privacy. Class B Misdemeanor, Class G Felony if Aggravating Factors are Present. § 1335, Title 11, Delaware Code.

Delaware Department of Justice
Carvel State Building
820 N. French St.
Wilmington, DE 19801

Utah

Distribution of intimate images, misdemeanor. § 76-5b-203, Utah Code.

Office of the Attorney General
Utah State Capitol Complex
350 North State Street Suite 230
SLC UT 84114-2320

District of Columbia

Criminalization of Non-Consensual Pornography Act of 2014, felony, D.C. Law 20-275.

District of Columbia Attorney General
441 4th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001

Arkansas

Unlawful distribution of sexual images or recordings, Class A misdemeanor. Arkansas Code 5-26-314 [effective July 22, 2015]

Arkansas Attorney General
323 Center Street, Suite 200
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

North Dakota

Distribution of intimate images without or against consent, Class A misdemeanor; Section 12.1-17-07.2 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Office of Attorney General
600 East Boulevard Avenue, Department 125
Bismarck, ND 58505-0040

Texas

Unlawful Disclosure or Promotion of Intimate Visual Material. Class A Misdemeanor. Texas Penal Code 21.16. [Effective September 1, 2015]

Office of the Attorney General
PO Box 12548
Austin, TX 78711-2548

Pennsylvania

Unlawful Dissemination of Intimate Image. Second Degree Misdemeanor, First Degree if Person Depicted is a Minor. Title 18 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes § 3131.

Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General
Strawberry Square, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Michigan

Misdemeanor, Sec. 145e. See also Sec. 145f first offense punishable by 93 day sentence or fine up to \$500.

Michigan Attorney General
Cadillac Place, 10th Floor
3030 W. Grand Blvd., Suite 10-200
Detroit, MI 48202

Hawaii

Violation of Privacy in the First Degree. Class C Felony. Hawaii Revised Statutes, § 711-1110.9.

Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen St, Honolulu, HI 96813

Nevada

Unlawful Dissemination of an Intimate Image. Category D Felony. NRS, Chapter 200, § 2-6.

Nevada Attorney General
555 E Washington Ave # 3900, Las Vegas, NV
89101

New Jersey

Invasion of Privacy, Third Degree. § 2C:14-9, New Jersey Code.

Office of The Attorney General.
RJ Hughes Justice Complex.
25 Market Street, Box 080.
Trenton, NJ 08625-0080.

New Mexico

Unauthorized Distribution of Sensitive Images. Misdemeanor, Fourth Degree Felony if Recidivist. New Mexico Criminal Code.

Attorney General
408 Galisteo Street
Villagra Building
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Colorado

Posting a Private Image for Harassment (18-7-107) and Posting a Private Image for Pecuniary Gain (18-7-108). Class 1 Misdemeanor. Colorado Revised Statutes 18-7-107 and 18-7-108.

Colorado Department of Law
Ralph L. Carr Judicial Building
1300 Broadway, 10th Floor
Denver, CO 80203

Iowa

Harassment or Invasion of Privacy. Aggravated misdemeanor. Section 708.7, Code 2017.

Office of the Attorney General
Hoover Building, 1305 E Walnut St, Des Moines, IA 50319

Louisiana

Non-Consensual Disclosure of Intimate Image. R.S. 14:283.2.

Department of Justice
Post Office Box 94005
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Oklahoma

Nonconsensual Dissemination of Sexual Images. Misdemeanor. Section 1040.13b of Title 21.

Office of the Attorney General
313 NE 21st St, Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Illinois

Non-Consensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images. Class 4 Felony. § 11-23.5, Illinois Criminal Code.

Illinois Attorney General
100 West Randolph Street. Chicago, IL 60601

Alabama

Distributing a private image. First offense, Class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail. Subsequent offenses, Class C felonies, punishable by up to 10 years in prison. SB301. Code of Alabama 1975 Secs 15-20A-4 to 15-20A-43 amended.

Alabama Attorney General
501 Washington Ave, Montgomery, AL 36130

Maine

Unauthorized Dissemination of Certain Private Images, class D crime, Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA 511-A.

Maine Attorney General
6 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333

Georgia

Invasion of Privacy. Misdemeanor. Georgia Code Title 16 Chapter 11 Article 3 Part 1 16-11-90.

Attorney General of Georgia
40 Capitol Square SW, Atlanta, GA 30334

Tennessee

Unlawful Exposure. Class A Misdemeanor. Tenn. Pub. Act ch. 872.

Attorney Generals Office
John Sevier Building 37243-0705
500 Charlotte Ave, Nashville, TN 37219

Connecticut

An Act Concerning Invasions of Privacy: Unlawful Dissemination of an Intimate Image. Class A Misdemeanor. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-189c.

Office Of The Attorney General
55 Elm St., Hartford 06106

Arizona

Unlawful distribution of images depicting states of nudity or specific sexual activities. If disclosed by electronic means, Class 4 felony. If threatens to disclose but does not disclose, Class 1

Misdemeanor. Arizona Revised Statutes, 13-1425

Arizona Attorney General

Phoenix Office
1275 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2926

California

Disorderly Conduct, Misdemeanor. California Penal Code 647(j)(4)

Search Results

Office of the Attorney General
1300 "I" Street. Sacramento, CA 95814-2919

South Dakota

Invasion of Privacy. Class 1 Misdemeanor, Class 6 Felony if Person Depicted is a Minor and Perpetrator is at least 21 years old. Section 4 of Chapter 22-21.

Office of the Attorney General
1302 E Hwy 14
Suite 1
Pierre SD 57501-8501

Kansas

Breach of Privacy, felony. Kan. Stat. § 21-6101(a) (8).

Kansas Attorney General Derek Schmidt
120 SW 10th Ave., 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612

Minnesota

Nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images. Misdemeanor; felony if causes financial loss, intent to profit, intent to harass, posted to porn site, other factors. Also, conviction for nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images qualifies as a prior "qualified domestic violence-related offense" that enhances penalties for convictions for domestic assault, 4th & 5th degree assault, stalking, and violation of a harassment restraining order. Minn. Stat. § 617.261.

Minnesota Attorney General
445 Minnesota St, St Paul, MN 55101

NC Gen Stat annotated 14-190.5A

N.D. Century Code § 12.1-17-07.2

21 Oklahoma statute annotated § 1041.13b

ORS Annotated 163.472

18 Pennsylvania Cons Statute Annotated § 3131

Tennessee Code annotated § 39-17-318

Texas Penal Code annotated § 21.16

Utah Code annotated § 76-56-203

Vermont statute Annotated title 13 § 2606

Virginia Code annotated § 18.2-386.2

Washington Revised Code Annotated § 9A.86.010

Wisconsin Statute annotated § 942.09

Aug 8th 2018 from Sgt Shadley

in R Barbo

Thank you for meeting with me to discuss this grievance, per our conversation, I explained per our policy we do not accept correspondence that contains pornographic material. You stated this mail was sent in from a friend and not an attorney or law firm; which is also not allowed per policy. I explained to you the jail has extreme deference when deciding what kind of correspondence may or may not raise safety and security issues in the facility. Pornographic material is one that we have decided does. In talking with you, I do not believe we have denied you legal mail or have caused you injury from your conditions of confinement.

[illegible]

WIKIPEDIA

Missionary Church of Kopimism

The **Missionary Church of Kopimism** (in Swedish *Missionerande Kopimistsamfundet*), is a congregation of file sharers who believe that copying information is a sacred virtue^{[1][2][3]} and was founded by Isak Gerson,^[4] a 19-year-old philosophy student,^[5] and Gustav Nipe in Uppsala, Sweden in the autumn of 2010.^[6] The Church, based in Sweden, has been officially recognized by the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency as a religious community in January 2012, after three application attempts.^{[4][7]}

Gerson has denied any connection between the Church and filesharing site The Pirate Bay,^[8] but both groups are associated with the Swedish art and hacking collective Piratbyrån.

Contents

Name

Tenets

International locations

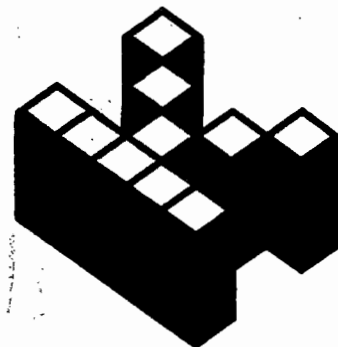
First wedding

Controversies

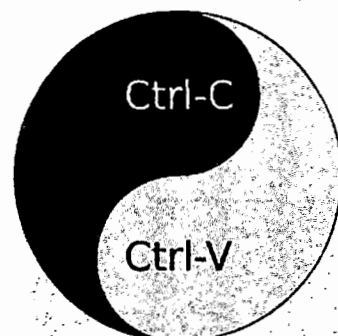
See also

References

External links



The Kopimi symbol



Ctrl-C, Ctrl-V

Name

The name Kopimism derives from the words *copy* and *me* which are the fundamental roots of the Church's beliefs and calls for an invitation to copy information. The work "Kopimi" first showed up on a pirate Agency Forum.^[9] Isak Gerson, one of the core founders saw something beautiful and theological in this concept of "copy me"^[10] and argued that the digital sharing of data is a fundamental act in our universe through the reproduction and copying of cells, DNA, and genes^[11] and that the entirety of the internet is essentially for sharing.^[12]

Gerson has been credited with once saying, "The only thing we can do as Christians now, I suppose, is to do what Jesus tried doing – and do it better."^[13]

Tenets

The followers of the religion are called *Kopimists* from *copy me*. A "Kopimist" or "Kopimist intellectual" is a person who has the philosophical belief that all information should be freely distributed and unrestricted. This philosophy opposes the monopolization of knowledge in all its forms, such as copyright, and encourages file sharing of all types of media including music, movies, TV shows, and software.^[14] In fact, the act of withholding and economizing information through copyright is against the sacredness of information.^[15] In its spiritual emphasis on copying as an ideal, Kopimism shares values with Chinese aesthetic traditions, in which "copying is valued not only as a learning tool (as it is in the West) but as artistically satisfying in its own right," a concept also called *duplitecture*.^[16]

According to the church, "In our belief, communication is sacred."^[1] No belief in gods or supernatural phenomena apart from *Kopimi* itself is mentioned on their web site. *CTRL+C* and *CTRL+V*, the common computer shortcut keys for "Copy" and "Paste," are considered sacred symbols. Some groups believe that *Kopimi* is considered to be a god, and others believing it to be a sacred symbol and spirit residing within every living being.

The community also holds a religious service known as "kopyacting" in which information is distributed to the believers using photocopiers.^[17]

According to the Kopimist constitution:^[18]

- Copying of information is ethically right;
- Dissemination of information is ethically right;
- Copymixing is a sacred kind of copying, more so than the perfect, digital copying, because it expands and enhances the existing wealth of information;
- Copying or remixing information communicated by another person is seen as an act of respect and a strong expression of acceptance and Kopimistic faith;
- The Internet is holy (Not generally accepted by churches run by the Masters);

- Copying or remixing information communicated by another person is seen as an act of respect and a strong expression of acceptance and Kopimistic faith;
- The Internet is holy (Not generally accepted by churches run by the Maesters);
- Code is law.

On January 5, 2012, Kopimism was accepted by Sweden as a legitimate religion with an estimated 4,000 members.^[11] The religion's association with illegal file sharing has been said not to be a sign that illegal file-sharing will be excused from Sweden's zero-tolerance approach to the controversial matter.^[4]

International locations

Kopimism has also taken root in multiple nations, including:^[19]

- Canada
- Japan
- Israel
- United States of America (including in the state of Illinois in the United States where Kopimism has registered as a non profit 503(c) organization in the form of a church.^[20])

First wedding

On April 28, 2012, the Missionary Church of Kopimism held their first wedding.^[21] The wedding took place in Belgrade, Serbia, between a Romanian woman and an Italian man. The holy ceremony was conducted by a Kopimistic Op, wearing a Guy Fawkes mask, while a computer read vows and some of Kopimism's central beliefs aloud.^[22]

The church declared: "We are very happy today. Love is all about sharing. A married couple shares everything with each other. Hopefully, they will copy and remix some DNA-cells and create a new human being. That is the spirit of Kopimism. Feel the love and share that information. Copy all of its holiness."

Gerson, the missionary leader of the Church of Kopimism, attended as a witness during the wedding.

Controversies

Both founders, Gerson and Nipe have had an extensive background in online activism and served as major players in the Swedish Anti-Piracy Movement^[23] which caused many journalists and government officials in Sweden to speculate on the real goals of the creation of this organization.

There was severe backlash amongst the media and Christian journals in 2011 after the founders first submitted their application for registering as a religion as journalists condemned the Missionary Church of Kopimism as "a political adventure",^[24] "a PR stunt",^[25] and "a devaluation of religion".^[26]

See also

- Anti-copyright
- Culture vs. Copyright
- Gift economy
- Information wants to be free
- List of new religious movements
- Parody religion

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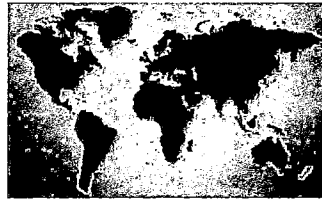
External links

- Official website (<http://www.kopimistsamfundet.se/english>)

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This page was last edited on 24 July 2018, at 20:09 (UTC).

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As one of the earliest organizations discussing technologies that are today changing what it means to be human, the Extropy Institute has a history of being ahead of the curve.
 — Simon Smith, Editor

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Extropy Institute is a networking ideas exchange devoted to developing strategies for the future. Extropy is a symbol for continued progress and reflects the extent of a living or organizational system's intelligence, functional order, vitality, and capacity and drive for improvement. Extropy is an essential element of transhumanism.

Prologue: What is the Purpose of the Principles of Extropy?

Philosophies of life rooted in centuries-old traditions contain much wisdom concerning personal, organizational, and social living. Many of us also find shortcomings in those traditions. How could they not reach some mistaken conclusions when they arose in pre-scientific times? At the same time, ancient philosophies of life have little or nothing to say about fundamental issues confronting us as advanced technologies begin to enable us to change our identity as individuals and as humans and as economic, cultural, and political forces change global relationships.

The Principles of Extropy first took shape in the late 1980s to outline an alternative lens through which to view the emerging and unprecedented opportunities, challenges, and dangers. The goal was and is to use current scientific understanding along with critical and creative thinking to define a small set of principles or values that could help make sense of the confusing but potentially liberating and existentially enriching capabilities opening up to humanity.

The Principles of Extropy do not specify particular beliefs, technologies, or policies. The Principles do not pretend to be a complete philosophy of life. The world does not need another totalistic dogma. The Principles of Extropy do consist of a handful of principles (or values or perspectives) that codify proactive, life-affirming and life-promoting ideals. Individuals who cannot comfortably adopt traditional value systems often find the Principles of Extropy useful as postulates to guide, inspire, and generate innovative thinking about existing and emerging fundamental personal, organizational, and social issues.

The Principles are intended to be enduring, underlying ideals and standards. At the same time, both in content and by being revised, the Principles do not claim to be eternal truths or certain truths. I invite other independent thinkers who share the agenda of acting as change agents for fostering better futures to consider the Principles of Extropy as an evolving framework of attitudes, values, and standards and as a shared vocabulary to make sense of our unconventional, secular, and life-promoting responses to the changing human condition. I also invite feedback to further refine these Principles.

Extropy — The extent of a living or organizational system's intelligence, functional order, vitality, and capacity and drive for improvement

Extropic — Actions, qualities, or outcomes that embody or further extropy

A Note on the Use of "Extropy"

For the sake of brevity, I will often write something like "extropy seeks" or "extropy questions" — You can take this to mean "in so far as we act in accordance with these principles, we seek/question/study" — "Extropy" is not meant as a real entity or force, but only as a metaphor representing all that contributes to our flourishing. Similarly, when I use "we" you should take this to refer not to any group but to anyone who agrees with what they are reading. Rather than assuming any reader to be in full agreement with every one of these principles, this usage instead imagines a hypothetical person who has integrated the principles into their life and actions. Each reader is, of course, at liberty to reject, modify, or affirm each principle separately. What this tentative, conjectural approach to the Principles of Extropy loses in terms of compelling emotive power, it gains in terms of reasonableness and openness to innovation and improvement.

Extropianism

Extropianism, also referred to as the philosophy of *Extropy*, is an "evolving framework of values and standards for continuously improving the human condition".^[1] Extropians believe that advances in science and technology will some day let people live indefinitely. An extropian may wish to contribute to this goal, e.g. by doing research and development or by volunteering to test new technology.

Originated by a set of principles developed by the philosopher Max More, *The Principles of Extropy*,^[2] extropian thinking places strong emphasis on rational thinking and on practical optimism. According to More, these principles "do not specify particular beliefs, technologies, or policies". Extropians share an optimistic view of the future, expecting considerable advances in computational power, life extension, nanotechnology and the like. Many extropians foresee the eventual realization of indefinite lifespans, and the recovery, thanks to future advances in biomedical technology or mind uploading, of those whose bodies/brains have been preserved by means of cryonics.

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References

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Extropy

The term 'extropy', as an antonym to 'entropy' was used in a 1967 academic volume discussing cryogenics^[3] and in a 1978 academic volume of cybernetics.^[4] Diane Duane was the first to use the term "extropy" to signify a potential transhuman destiny for humanity.^[5] Also published in 1983 was J. Neil Schulman's Prometheus Award winning novel, *The Rainbow Cadenza* which used the term "extropic" as a type of scale in visual music.^[6] 'Extropy' as coined by Tom Bell (T.O. Morrow) and defined by Max More in 1988, is "the extent of a living or organizational system's intelligence, functional order, vitality, energy, life, experience, and capacity and drive for improvement and growth." Extropy is not a rigorously defined technical term in philosophy or science; in a metaphorical sense, it simply expresses the opposite of entropy.

The Extropy Institute

In 1986 More joined Alcor, a Cryonics company, and helped establish (along with Michael Price, Garret Smyth and Luigi Warren) the first European cryonics organization, Mizar Limited (later Alcor UK).^[7] In 1987, More moved to Los Angeles from Oxford University in England to work on his Ph.D. in philosophy at the University of Southern California.

In 1988, *Extropy: The Journal of Transhumanist Thought* was first published. (For the first few issues, it was "Extropy: Vaccine for Future Shock".) This brought together thinkers with interests in artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, genetic engineering, life extension, mind uploading, idea futures, robotics, space exploration, memetics, and the politics and economics of transhumanism. Alternative media organizations soon began reviewing the magazine, and it attracted interest from like-minded thinkers. Later, More and Bell co-founded the Extropy Institute, a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational organization. "ExI" was formed as a transhumanist networking and information center to use current scientific understanding along with critical and creative thinking to define a small set of principles or values that could help make sense of new capabilities opening up to humanity.

The Extropy Institute's email list was launched in 1991 (and, as of April 2015, continues to exist as "Extropy-Chat"), and in 1992 the institute began producing the first conferences on transhumanism. Affiliate members throughout the world began organizing their own transhumanist groups. Extro Conferences, meetings, parties, on-line debates, and documentaries continue to spread transhumanism to the public.

In 2006, the board of directors of the Extropy Institute made a decision to close the organisation, stating that its mission was "essentially completed."^[8]

Extropism

Extropism is a modern derivation of the transhumanist philosophy of Extropianism. It follows the same tradition - hence the similarity in

- Endless eXtension
- Transcending Restriction
- Overcoming Property
- Intelligence
- Smart Machines

Extropists desire to prolong their life span to a near-immortal state and exist in a world where artificial intelligence and robotics have made work irrelevant. As in utilitarianism, the purpose of one's life should be to increase the overall happiness of all creatures on Earth through cooperation.^[9]

The Extropist Manifesto was written by web entrepreneur Breki Tomasson and writer Hank Pellissier - both of whom have had a long transhuman interest - in January, 2010.^[9] It details the ways in which Extropism has evolved away from Extropianism, while continuing to building upon its original tenets. For example, it moves away from the original Extropian Principles^[10] by placing a significant focus on the need to abolish and/or restrict the current use of surveillance, copyright and patent laws.^[9]

See also

- Biopunk movement
- Cyborg anthropology
- Democratic transhumanism
- Digital probabilistic physics
- *Eclipse Phase*, a tabletop game which uses the philosophy in its futuristic setting.
- Futures studies
- Holism
- Law of Complexity/Consciousness
- Meliorism
- Negentropy
- Posthuman
- Proactionary Principle
- Sustainability
- Systems philosophy
- Systems thinking
- Transhumanism

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U.S. District Court

District of Oregon

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Case Number: 3:16-cv-02105-AC

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Document Number: 356(No document attached)

Docket Text:

ORDER by Judge Acosta - DEFERRING ruling on plaintiff's request for judicial notice [353] of copyright registration, pending Judge Simon's ruling on Findings and Recommendation (ECF #341). ORDER: DENYING plaintiff's motion to compel [354] to compel clerk of court to locate video evidence of copyright. (copy of this order mailed to plaintiff) (peg)

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